

Mr. B. H. Knight has been appointed publishing agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in place of L. D. Bates, resigned, and is also the authorized agent of the Society in the city of New York, and may be found at No. 48 Beekman street.

Port & Co., Periodical Agents, Third street, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Era*. Single copies of the paper may also be had of them at Office.

Mr. C. A. Wall is our authorized agent for Worcester, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1853.

PROSPECTS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOHN C. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The *National Era* is a weekly newspaper, devoted to Literature and Politics.

In Literature, it aims to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of everyday life.

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and opposes what ever violates or tends to violate them, whether this be involuntary Personal Service, Civil Legislation, the Subjugation of the Territories, or the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of a Party.

It holds no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are of a party and sectional character, and that the only way to settle them, and that they are now chiefly used by the sections interested in Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American people to its rule. Dismissing all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of its adherents who are honestly seeking through them to reach the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the better way.

It is a supporter of the Independent Democratic Union, which holds the Free Truths of the Declaration of Independence, and the rights of the people to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed;—a Party, whose motto is, Union, not Disunion;—a Party, who for the sake of Freedom and Liberty, and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Interests—its only foundation of order and concord.

In no sense is it the organ of a Party, or of a mere Party Paper, or of absolutely "free and independent" claims, or of "non-resistance," or of any other except its own, and recognizing no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the *Era* will come, among the first of January ensuing, and will be enlarged by the addition of new columns. We have neglected no means that could promote the success of the paper, and we are now ready to meet all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery.

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery sentiment is represented by four daily papers, nearly all of them being literally sustained by Governmental patronage, it asks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of Slavery.

Payment in advance is invariably required. To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken, and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit—ask for our books.

TERMS.
Single copy - - - 25
Three copies - - - 75
Five copies - - - 1.25
Ten copies - - - 2.50
Single copy six months - 1.00
Ten copies six months - 5.00
These are the terms for both old and new subscribers, forwarding their own subscriptions.

AGENTS.
Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of yearly.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* for each month; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been formed, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit, and we are ready to cash on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at least discount than New York State notes, and less than Western ones.

G. BAILEY.

P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as they may see proper.

How True Was... One of our voluntary agents endorses this dollar for a club of subscribers, and says: "I should have sent sooner, but I determined not to send until I could double the last year's subscription, and I have but just accomplished it."

Others, for the sake of obtaining subscribers, think the commission to which they are entitled. Others advance the money themselves, agreeing with the subscribers to take payment from them in kind, or wait until they are able. No paper can have more zealous and steadfast friends—but what they do, we know very well, and for the future we must not be misled. It is one of our ways of disseminating what they believe important truths.

CALES CRYSTAL AN INVARIANT AGENT FOR THE *Era*.—A subscriber at Reville, Ill., writes, Nov. 23d, "I did not stop the *Era*, but as I remember Cushing has taken up his pen, and is about to 'crush out' Liberty sentiments, I must renew my subscription." A few more renewals of this sort will entitle the Attorney General to the *Era* for six months.

PRACTICAL VIEW.

Dividing the non-slaveholding States into three classes, the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern, we find that the Whigs occupy commanding positions in their respective divisions. Some are Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Together, they comprise one-fourth of the population of the whole country; one-third of the whole number of voters; and in the Electoral College they reckon twenty-two votes—enough to elect a President, and decide the result of a Presidential contest. Each is the wealthiest, most enterprising, most progressive, most populous, of its class; each is pre-eminent for its trade and manufactures; each is distinguished for mental and moral activity; each possesses a great, growing metropolitan city, with numerous avenues of access to the public mind; each has taken the lead in the intellectual and progressive movements. In each of them more Anti-Slavery work has been done, and the Anti-Slavery sentiment is more vital and practical than in any other State, and the legislation of each has been more favorable to the people more conformable to Justice than that of its immediate neighbors. In each the old political parties have made more concessions to the spirit of liberty than in the rest of its class, and the new party, the Independent, has been able to gain great numerical strength, to achieve a victory, and to secure a seat. At this moment, Massachusetts and Ohio have two Senators in Congress representing distinctly the Anti-Slavery Principle, while New York has sent a Senator there, who represents the same Principle, though subordinately to other ideas.

These circumstances naturally point to the States named, as the legitimate leaders in the great controversy between Liberty and Slavery. Ascendancy in any one of them would place the Independent Democracy in a position of great strength. The electoral vote in New York in 1844, if given for Clay, would have defeated Polk; and in 1848, if given for Cass, would have defeated Taylor. To secure the control of those States, should be the constant aim of the friends of Liberty. Never were the indications so favorable to such a policy.

The Hunker Democracy in Ohio, with little result. Medill is Governor by a minority vote, having received only 147,663 votes, while the voting population of the State is at least 160,000. In 1852 received twenty-two thousand more votes than Cass, and in 1850, five years ago, seven thousand more than Medill. There would have been a larger decrease than this, but for the continued refusal of the Old Line Democracy, with all its Hunkerism, to endorse the Baltimore platform. This fact, and the continued refusal of the Hunker Democracy, with all its Hunkerism, to endorse the Baltimore platform. This fact, and the continued refusal of the Hunker Democracy, with all its Hunkerism, to endorse the Baltimore platform.

So much for the Democratic party. As to the Whig organization in Ohio, it can hardly hope to make head against any proper candidate. The only candidate for Governor this year, received 85,838 votes, but he has to assume that the vote cast for the rest of the State ticket is a more correct test of its strength. This vote averaged about ninety-seven thousand—not one-fourth of the voters of the State; less by thirty thousand than the vote last year for Scott, less by thirty thousand than that cast for Henry Clay, in 1850, and less by thirty thousand than the vote of the year shows that the Whigs who now act together are influenced rather by habit and old associations, than by principle or hope of success.

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To-day this Party is stronger than ever. It is the only one in Ohio that has not increased vote; it gave Hale, last year, 17,702; it gives, this year, for his candidates for State offices, an average of thirty-five thousand. We say nothing of the thirty-five thousand votes for its gubernatorial candidate, as several Whigs voted for him because Mr. Allen, their candidate for Governor, was elected, and they followed him. The only candidate for Governor this year, received 85,838 votes, but he has to assume that the vote cast for the rest of the State ticket is a more correct test of its strength. This vote averaged about ninety-seven thousand—not one-fourth of the voters of the State; less by thirty thousand than the vote last year for Scott, less by thirty thousand than that cast for Henry Clay, in 1850, and less by thirty thousand than the vote of the year shows that the Whigs who now act together are influenced rather by habit and old associations, than by principle or hope of success.

While we may expect to find the liberal and progressive portions of both the old parties affiliating with the Independent Democratic party, there is no reason why the Hunkers and Conservatives of both should not fraternize. In several districts of the State this year, the national Union has taken place of late years, Hunker Whigs and Democrats coalescing to defeat the Independent Democratic candidate.

What a prospect opens to the friends of Liberty in Ohio! They have leaders of whom they may well be proud; they have local preachers conducted with great vigor and vigilance; they have a strong, growing, and strenuous exertion may embrace every district. Past successes and present auspices alike must stimulate them to redouble their efforts. They will not intermit their labors; the close of one campaign will only be the opening of another. The masses of the local people are now using the *Era* as a mission, and they will continue to do so, until they are supplied with copies of the *National Era*, and the German Independent Democratic paper edited at Washington by Dr. Schmidt, and let them bring out their force in full array at every election.

More important still, as a field of operation, is the State of New York. The old parties there have been shaken to their foundation by the Great Controversy. The Liberty men in 1852, united with the Radical Democrats, with the understanding that in 1854, and have done so, and will continue to do so, until they are supplied with copies of the *National Era*, and the German Independent Democratic paper edited at Washington by Dr. Schmidt, and let them bring out their force in full array at every election.

erats, we doubt not, honestly intended to maintain this position; but they were betrayed by the next Congress, we presume, the man who shall oppose an increase of the navy, will be denounced as anything but a Republican. Great Britain, by abolishing Slavery in the West Indies, has left herself at liberty, in the event of another war with the United States, to deal with this combustible and dangerous element on her own terms. It is not without wonder that a powerful navy should now be insisted upon by our Southern friends, especially the Home Squadron portion of it.

We find in some of our exchanges, copied from the Census Reports, which are just completed, the following interesting statistics in relation to Education:

Persons in the United States, over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write.

States, &c.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maine -	3,359	2,888	6,247
New Hampshire -	1,662	1,293	2,957
Massachusetts -	3,601	2,588	6,189
Rhode Island -	1,127	814	1,941
Connecticut -	1,333	2,100	3,433
New York -	2,037	2,702	4,739
Pennsylvania -	3,912	2,718	6,630
Maryland -	8,557	12,258	20,815
Delaware -	601	856	1,457
North Carolina -	26,324	37,817	64,141
South Carolina -	5,887	7,478	13,365
Florida -	15,552	24,648	40,200
Alabama -	13,163	20,948	34,111
Mississippi -	5,322	7,853	13,175
Louisiana -	12,841	17,378	30,219
Arkansas -	4,988	5,537	10,525
Texas -	6,810	10,009	16,819
Kentucky -	20,469	29,821	50,290
Missouri -	27,754	38,923	66,677
Illinois -	14,458	21,823	36,281
Indiana -	26,633	23,421	50,054
Ohio -	26,153	44,408	70,561
Wisconsin -	2,994	3,803	6,797
Iowa -	4,037	5,872	9,909
Minnesota -	1,934	2,521	4,455
Nebraska -	2,928	5,175	8,103
California -	4,237	881	5,118
New Mexico -	380	1,141	1,521
Oregon -	13,334	17,751	31,085
Idaho -	86	71	157
Utah -	88	65	153
Total -	389,664	573,234	962,898

States, &c.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maine -	76	58	134
New Hampshire -	36	26	62
Massachusetts -	176	191	367
Rhode Island -	130	137	267
Connecticut -	282	275	557
New York -	2,167	2,550	4,717
Pennsylvania -	4,115	5,229	9,344
Maryland -	5,149	7,412	12,561
Delaware -	4,115	5,229	9,344
North Carolina -	1,106	1,068	2,174
South Carolina -	3,099	3,758	6,857
Florida -	421	459	880
Alabama -	208	259	467
Mississippi -	108	127	235
Louisiana -	75	88	163
Arkansas -	34	24	58
Texas -	61	55	116
Kentucky -	1,431	1,588	3,019
Missouri -	2,711	2,267	4,978
Illinois -	2,605	3,241	5,846
Indiana -	1,084	1,161	2,245
Ohio -	2,366	2,624	4,990
Wisconsin -	201	168	369
Iowa -	15	18	33
Minnesota -	88	29	117
Nebraska -	2	2	4
New Mexico -	3	2	5
Oregon -	3	2	5
Idaho -	1	1	2
Utah -	1	1	2
Total -	40,722	44,800	85,522

States, &c.	Native.	Foreign.	Aggregate.
Maine -	2,134	4,118	6,252
New Hampshire -	843	2,064	2,907
Massachusetts -	646	5,624	6,270
Rhode Island -	1,861	2,618	4,479
Connecticut -	2,248	2,184	4,432
New York -	1,293	4,013	5,306
Pennsylvania -	30,670	68,052	98,722
Maryland -	2,459	18,778	21,237
Delaware -	2,183	25,869	28,052
North Carolina -	9,771	40,101	49,872
South Carolina -	4,338	3,451	7,789
Florida -	87,833	1,137	88,970
Alabama -	80,093	340	80,433
Mississippi -	2,077	194	2,271
Louisiana -	41,261	406	41,667
Arkansas -	3,834	295	4,129
Texas -	32,853	129	32,982
Kentucky -	13,447	81	13,528
Missouri -	18,339	6,271	24,610
Illinois -	8,098	2,488	10,586
Indiana -	16,908	1,055	17,963
Ohio -	78,154	505	78,659
Wisconsin -	67,339	2,947	70,286
Iowa -	34,917	181	35,098
Minnesota -	32,336	2,947	35,283
Nebraska -	69,445	3,265	72,710
New Mexico -	2,068	2,068	4,136
Oregon -	5,272	3,009	8,281
Idaho -	1,551	1,902	3,453
Utah -	7,077	727	7,804
California -	2,318	597	2,915
Maryland -	2,318	597	2,915
Delaware -	2,318	597	2,915
North Carolina -	2,318	597	2,915
South Carolina -	2,318	597	2,915
Florida -	2,318	597	2,915
Alabama -	2,318	597	2,915
Mississippi -	2,318	597	2,915
Louisiana -	2,318	597	2,915
Arkansas -	2,318	597	2,915
Texas -	2,318	597	2,915
Kentucky -	2,318	597	2,915
Missouri -	2,318	597	2,915
Illinois -	2,318	597	2,915
Indiana -	2,318	597	2,915
Ohio -	2,318	597	2,915
Wisconsin -	2,318	597	2,915
Iowa -	2,318	597	2,915
Minnesota -	2,318	597	2,915
Nebraska -	2,318	597	2,915
New Mexico -	2,318	597	2,915
Oregon -	2,318	597	2,915
Idaho -	2,318	597	2,915
Utah -	2,318	597	2,915
Total -	239,620	195,114	434,734

We have analyzed this table, by States, so as to show the proportion of persons over twenty who can neither read nor write, to the whole population of a State; viz., to native population, 34y; to foreign population—and present the following table:

States, &c.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Maine -	1 in 946	1 in 263.0	1 in 75
New Hampshire -	1 in 107.2	1 in 471.1	1 in 65
Massachusetts -	1 in 357.1	1 in 491.1	1 in 63
Rhode Island -	1 in 437.1	1 in 100.0	1 in 100
Connecticut -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
New York -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
Pennsylvania -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
Maryland -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
Delaware -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
North Carolina -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
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Oregon -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
Idaho -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
Utah -	1 in 323.1	1 in 318.1	1 in 110
Total -	1 in 157.1	1 in 8.6	1 in 13.0

Education, it will be observed, is very limited in the foreign population—the proportion of those who can neither read nor write, over twenty, being as 1 to 10 of the whole number; while that of the native population, even including 400,000 free colored people, who are chiefly uneducated, is as 1 to 24 of the whole number. These people are properly classed with the natives in these tables.

From present indications, it is not probable that the Treasury will be permitted to grow to the dimensions of the Treasury of the U. S., is about to recommend to Congress a large increase of our naval force, and the Southern papers are particularly earnest in urging this policy. Times have somewhat changed since the Jeffersonian era, when Southern politicians would have been glad to see a strong navy, which would be a good thing if our mercantile marine were such to the extent of the ocean, if we would confine ourselves solely to agriculture, let commerce alone, and defend our seaboard by gun-boats. A navy to those was decidedly anti-republican, and a man

who favored it could hardly be a sound Democrat.

The next Congress, we presume, the man who shall oppose an increase of the navy, will be denounced as anything but a Republican. Great Britain, by abolishing Slavery in the West Indies, has left herself at liberty, in the event of another war with the United States, to deal with this combustible and dangerous element on her own terms. It is not without wonder that a powerful navy should now be insisted upon by our Southern friends, especially the Home Squadron portion of it.

Statistics of Education.

We find in some of our exchanges, copied from the Census Reports, which are just completed, the following interesting statistics in relation to Education:

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Wisconsin -	2,994	3,803	6,797
Iowa -	2,930	3,875	7,912
Minnesota -	2,930	3,451	6,381
Nebraska -	2,592	5,192	7,784
Kansas -	2,387	5,811	8,198
Oklahoma -	329	740	1,069
California -	13,341	11,721	25,062
Washington -	86	75	157
Idaho -	86	65	153

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